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ABSTRACT

Public library service in the Barossa region of southern Australia is surveyed with a view to considering the form and implementation of future policies. The region is briefly described and a history of its public libraries and library services is provided. Present library services are analyzed and suggestions made for improvement. For better library service in the future, the author outlines a plan for the regional development of libraries, and notes the place of Barossa libraries in a state library system. (SJ)

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INTRODUCTION

The need for this study developed as an outcome of discussions among a number of persons in the Barossa Valley concerned with the use and administration of the Barossa Valley Public Library. The library service opened in 1959 and has since received continuous support from the local reading public, although the administration has had to contend with a series of difficulties, especially affecting premises, finance and book collections. I was engaged by the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee to examine the library service with a view to considering the form and implementation of future policies in the Barossa region.

Although my commission has been specified primarily by the existing Barossa Valley Public Library with its branches in Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda, I have interpreted my brief in a wider sense. This was done intentionally because of the indefinitude of the regional boundaries to the Barossa Valley, and because I have been very conscious of the types of organisational change which are being introduced in library services in various states of Australia at the present time. As the study progressed it became necessary to formulate some views on the likely development of public library services in the State as a whole in order to place the Barossa Valley in context.

The cost of this study has been borne by the District Councils of Angaston and Tanunda with assistance from the Libraries Board of South Australia. The responsibility for the views expressed and recommendations made in the report is, however, mine.

I would like to thank those persons who helped me in the assembly of the necessary data and who provided other essential background information for my work.

D.W. DUNSTAN, B.Ec., A.L.A.A.

Adelaide, South Australia

September 28, 1970

(This study was completed shortly before resigning from the position of Chief Librarian of the Elizabeth-Salisbury Public Library in South Australia to take up the post of Deputy State Librarian at the State Library of Tasmania.)

1 THE BAROSSA REGION

The Barossa Valley was discovered by a party led by Colonel Light in 1837 seeking a route from Adelaide to the River Murray. The potential value of the area for agriculture and also mining was realised very early and the settlement of selected parts proceeded almost immediately, including that of a number of migrants from Germany following a period of persecution in the Lutheran Church.

The first major settlement was made in 1842 at Bethany, a hamlet one mile east of Tanunda. Settlers from Silesia in Eastern Europe saw the grape growing potential of the area and the first vines were planted near Rowland Flat in 1847. Wine making proceeded slowly, in the midst of wheat and cattle, until disease decimated vineyards in the eastern states in the 1890s and the opportunities for vineyards in South Australia increased. In the ensuing years the independent vigneron remained a significant figure and the region has remained one dependent on the labour-intensive productive base of the grape and wine industry.

There is some difficulty in determining what should be the geographic limits to the area denoted by the term the "Barossa Valley Region", although this is not necessarily a disadvantage from a planning point of view.

Professor Lawton of the Geography Department of the University of Adelaide said in 1956 that the region "covers an area from Lyndoch to Stockwell along the North-East/South-West axis, and from Greenock to Angaston in a North-West/South-East direction." This area is flanked by hills on the north, west and east enclosing a broad and comparatively shallow valley eight miles wide by sixteen miles long, crossed by the North Para

River. The gradual fall in this valley and the river is indicated by the height above sea level of Moculta (1,250 feet), Nuriootpa (900 feet), Tanunda (865 feet) and Lyndoch (595 feet).

The Barossa Valley Vintage Festival uses a radius of thirteen miles from Tanunda to delimit the Barossa region. This definition brings in such towns as Freeling, Truro and Williamstown, and borders on Gawler and Kapunda.

The Nuriootpa High School sets a limit of seventeen miles radius from Nuriootpa, which includes an area served by one other high school (Kapunda) and comes within four miles of the Eudunda Area School.

From the viewpoint of those connected with tourist development, or the economic basis of the grape and wine industry, the Barossa Valley has no clear-cut limits.

In 1957, Dr. Thomson from the University of Adelaide examined possible limits to the Barossa Valley in terms of the predominance of Lutheranism, of the limits of viticulture, of wine-making and of the concensus of community opinion.

There was no doubt that the three major towns of Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda belonged to the Barossa Valley, but community opinion stopped just north-east of Stockwell, west of Greenock, excluded Keyneton and included Lyndoch.

Lutheran influence extended a further three or four miles north of this boundary; while viticultural activity went as far south as Williamstown and Sandy Creek.

There seems no doubt that the Barossa Valley Region is one of the few nationally known compact and cohesive geographic regions in Australia. Other national regions such as the Blue Mountains (New South Wales), the Hunter Valley (New South Wales), Gippsland (Victoria) are much more extensive and have larger populations.

Dr. Thomson also drew attention to the unusual population distribution of the Barossa Valley Region and in particular the relatively dense rural and semi-rural distribution of the population. He noted the continued existence of villages like Stockwell and Light Pass despite their proximity to towns of much larger size. Such settlements as Marananga, Dorrien, Vine Vale, Gomersal and Seppeltsfield reinforce this situation.

His analysis of an area of 6,700 acres around Tanunda revealed a wide variety of economic activities, especially of a horticultural and agricultural basis. At that time (1956) 48% of rural land in this sample area was used for viticulture, 20% for pasture, 18% for cereals, 8% for orchards and 6% was not used. Also typical of the study sample was the small size of the farm units (average 54 acres) with half being less than 34 acres. Most farms contained a mixture of operations including (in order of importance) viticulture, dairying, poultry, orchards, market gardens, pigs, cereals and sheep. There may have been slight changes in this data over the last decade and a half.

It is important to note the significance of labour intensive activities in these farm operations - an important reason for the continued small settlements.

In addition to the agricultural basis for an intensive rural population, the continuance of small settlements is also due to the cultural origins of the early settlers whose religious ardour and doctrinal schisms created numerous hamlets consisting of a church, a school and a small cluster of houses (e.g., Bethany, or Kabininge).

Of the three main towns, Nuriootpa has a slightly larger population than Angaston or Tanunda and is the location of a number of government functions, such as the divisional police headquarters, offices for the Public Buildings Department, the Engineering and Water Supply Department, the Highways Department, and a major telephone exchange.

The region is served by two local newspapers, the Barossa and Light Herald, circulating between Saddleworth, Freeling, Lyndoch, Williamstown, Keyneton and Truro; and the Leader circulating from Tanunda to the Murray flats at Sedan and Cambrai.

The region is very conscious of the interest of tourists in its area, although the small size of the region and its proximity to Adelaide has not encouraged the construction of many accommodation units for persons staying more than a few hours. Much of the charm of the Barossa Valley lies in its topography, its mixture of orderliness and natural bush, its old wineries, its unexpected nomenclature, and its relief from the repetition and ugliness of many parts of Adelaide a few miles to the south.

The economic viability of the region seems assured, at least based on such indicators as the level of local confidence and the observable continuing investment, often of some magnitude, in the wine industry.

There is reason to hope that these characteristics will endure for many years to come.

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Population

The population of the Barossa Valley region is shown in the following table. There are two important points for public library planners to note from this data. Firstly, the total population is very low to be considered as the basis for a public library system. The assistance from the State Library of South Australia helps to offset the problem of bookstock maintenance, but all aspects of the service, especially books, staff and premises, will be under some strain with a low population and hence financial base. In fact, there are only two councils, Angaston and Tanunda, with a total estimated 1969 population of 8,500 which are at present supporting the scheme.

The second point is the comparatively static population of the area - not necessarily a bad thing - since the early 1950s. From this data, it appears that the growth which has occurred is chiefly concentrated in the Angaston and Tanunda council areas where the three dominant centres of Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda are located. All other council areas have had a net loss of population between 1954 and 1969 except Kapunda where boundary changes occurred.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN THE BAROSSA VALLEY REGION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1969

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	1947	1954	1961	1966	1969(1)
(A Central Barossa Areas)					
Angaston	1,960	4,921	5,301	5,515	5,850
Barossa	1,087	2,452	2,344	2,211	2,200
Freeling	1,067	2,136	2,035	1,957	1,900
Tanunda	957	2,241	2,506	2,607	2,650
	5,071	11,750	12,186	12,290	12,600
(B Adjoining Areas)					
Eudunda	887	1,748	1,638	1,537	1,500
Kapunda	843	1,581	1,383(2)	2,368	2,300
Riverton	806	1,652	1,692	1,451	1,400
Sedan	562	1,006	906	882	900
Truro	368	677	596	588	600
	3,466	6,664	6,215	6,826	6,700
Combined (A + B) Population	8,537	18,414	18,401	19,116	19,300

(1) Estimate by Bureau.

(2) Boundary revised between 1961 and 1966 Census

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics

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Table II shows the age distribution of the population of the three dominant towns at the 1966 census. This data applies to the four census collector districts which in each case are sufficient to satisfy the Census Bureau's requirements for the delimitation of the urban boundaries of these towns. Table III shows the same data classified into eight conventional age groupings related to educational, occupational and social characteristics. [Also included for comparison is identical data for the City of Elizabeth, S.A., and for the whole State].

One significant point from Table II is the very similar size of the three towns when Census Bureau data is used to isolate the actual urban areas in each case. The delimiting factor used is a population density rate of at least 500 persons per square mile.

The data in Table III is now four years old which means that about 80% of the population can be expected to have moved into the next highest age group from that which was appropriate in June 1966. The table proves that Tanunda does have more older people (age 65+) than the other towns, and that it has fewer in the important workforce age group of 15 - 54.

The pattern in the Barossa Valley is generally a microcosm of the State as a whole, against which the pattern in a new urban area with many young family units is well illustrated by the Elizabeth data.

Some additional information about the people of the Barossa Valley has emerged from a recent Honours thesis by a graduate of Flinders University, Miss E.S. Wundke of Tanunda. Her thesis was concerned with the pattern of retail shopping behaviour in the Barossa Valley.

She found for example that, regarding the heads of households :

1) The only four classes of professional occupations represented in her stratified random sample were ministers of religion, doctors, lawyers and teachers.

2) Most professional, administrative, managerial and sales persons lived only in the three main towns.

3) Farmers were a more common occupational group than any of the above with a "concentration in Tanunda, giving it the largest number of rural respondents of any of the major towns".

4) Labourers and craftsmen were the largest group (33.1%) of all heads of households.

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TABLE II

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR ANGASTON, NURIOOTPA AND TANUNDA
JUNE 1966

AGE GROUP	ANGASTON			NURIOOTPA			TANUNDA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	78	103	181	106	93	199	77	81	158
5-9	88	110	198	96	97	193	93	97	190
10-14	116	98	214	88	117	205	85	66	151
15-19	76	84	160	84	63	147	73	78	151
20-24	48	55	103	54	71	125	58	45	103
25-29	43	52	95	63	49	112	48	48	96
30-34	52	59	110	57	53	110	55	54	109
35-39	64	66	130	77	62	139	53	54	107
40-44	49	46	95	65	68	133	60	61	121
45-49	65	75	140	57	57	114	55	55	110
50-54	62	55	117	53	62	115	42	52	94
55-59	48	40	88	64	57	121	38	60	98
60-64	41	44	85	50	55	105	49	64	111
65-69	32	21	53	28	45	73	44	71	115
70-74	15	23	38	26	42	68	47	71	118
75-79	20	24	44	15	27	42	42	40	82
80-84	16	11	27	13	12	25	13	26	39
85-89	3	4	7	3	8	11	13	13	26
90-94	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	4
95-99	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
100+	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	916	971	1,887	999	1,042	2,041	946	1,040	1,986

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics

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TABLE III

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS
FOR THREE BAROSSA VALLEY TOWNS
COMPARED WITH ELIZABETH AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA
JUNE 30, 1966

AGE GROUP	BAROSSA VALLEY TOWNS			ELIZABETH	ALL SOUTH AUSTRALIA
	ANGASTON	NURIOOTPA	TANUNDA		
Under 5	9.6%	9.8%	8.0%	13.4%	9.9%
5 - 14	21.8%	19.6%	17.2%	28.4%	20.2%
15 - 24	14.0%	13.3%	12.8%	14.6%	16.6%
25 - 39	17.8%	17.7%	15.7%	22.8%	18.3%
40 - 54	18.7%	17.7%	16.4%	15.7%	18.4%
55 - 64	9.2%	11.1%	10.6%	2.9%	8.1%
65 - 74	4.8%	6.9%	11.7%	1.5%	5.3%
Over 75	4.2%	3.9%	7.6%	0.7%	3.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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Shopping

Among the shopping patterns which Miss Wundke found from her sample were the following characteristics :

1) That different sized trading areas emerged for each good and service, and for each town.

2) That for groceries :

   a) residents of urban centres tend to shop in their own town.

   b) rural shoppers are less loyal to the nearest town.

   c) Gawler has a strong attraction for rural residents.

   d) very small towns like Rowland Flat and Stockwell fail to attract rural and even local urban grocery shoppers.

3) That for meat, the average distance travelled is less than that for groceries.

4) That for underclothing, Adelaide has a marked preference, perhaps because it is purchased whilst on trips for other reasons.

5) That for doctors, Tanunda is the most dominant centre.

6) That for furniture, 31.5% of all furniture bought in the Barossa Valley is purchased in Adelaide.

7) That in general a greater percentage of urban, than rural residents visit the nearest town offering a particular good.

8) That the historical accident of location can be important. For example, Freeling, although having fewer township functions than Greenock, has retained a children's clothing shop because it was once a larger settlement.

It is suggested that stores locate where most customers can be gained, depending not necessarily on the population of a town, but on the distance that people are prepared to travel for different goods and services. In this situation, the pattern of shopping behaviour for convenience, as distinct from comparison, goods (and services) is not as obviously different as is sometimes supposed.

The relevance of this for library planners lies in the difficulty of finding any type of information likely to give advice on the best location for public library services based on people's travel patterns and preferences.

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2 PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE BAROSSA REGION

Background

The comparatively short history of the Barossa Valley Public Library, starting as it did in March 1959, makes it easy to overlook the efforts of our forbears to provide a similar service under the limitations of finance and social administration of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The present context of public library development in South Australia makes it imperative that we review briefly the mechanics institute or school of art movement which preceded it. Mechanics institutes began in Glasgow in 1800 as an agency of self-help and education for working class people able to pay the subscription fee required for membership. These institutes provided an opportunity for ordinary people to improve on their rudimentary education, and also to enjoy some social and recreational activities. Included in the institutes' facilities was a library. The movement spread to Australia and it is only necessary to reflect on the quality of construction and the relative cost at the time of the very substantial institute buildings which were erected in this State to realise how important the institute movement was. In the Barossa region, institutes were established in most of the towns and villages (see below).

It must also be remembered that legislation making education compulsory in South Australia was not passed until 1875 and assented to in 1878. This legislation required all children aged seven to thirteen to attend school for not less than 140 days each year. (Today children attend school for approximately 200 days per year).

Although institutes started out as popular and important social agencies, most were in a serious financial and membership situation by the early decades of this century, although there was a brief revival of interest in the 1920s and 1950s. Table IV shows the pattern since 1911. By this time all their educational functions and most of their recreational functions had been taken over by other agencies, for example, the Education Department and the South Australian Institute of Technology, or abandoned. All that was left was the institute hall (the local 'Town Hall' in many municipal areas) with its library serving a small nucleus of readers.

TABLE IV

MEMBERSHIP OF INSTITUTES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE STATE POPULATION

CENSUS	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
State Population (a)	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,090,723
Institutes Membership (b)	15,123	21,106*	18,777*	26,085	27,950	24,415	22,563
b/a	3.7%	4.3%	3.2%	4.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.1%

* A few institutes did not submit returns and the actual figures may be fractionally higher.

In the Barossa region there are still a small group of people supporting the institute libraries and any review of the public library facilities of the town must consider the interests of institute readers and any persons gaining employment from institutes. It is, therefore, worthwhile summarising the position of institute libraries today :

1) The original purpose of mechanics institutes and their early success was an important factor in the settlement and establishment years of this State.

2) The institutes' earlier attempts to cater for the educational interests of readers are evidenced today by the old, dusty sets of once valuable encyclopaedic works still to be found on many of their shelves.

3) The volunteer subscription basis of use and membership is no longer acceptable or practicable today as a means of supporting an organisation whose origins were those of an educational agency of the nineteenth century.

4) The recreational reading provided through the central Institutes Association is unable to cater for the interests of a sufficient number of readers. Children's literature is usually of poor quality and quantity; adult literature covers only the lightest and more ephemeral areas.

5) A major factor in public apathy towards the institute library today is due to the lack of professionalism in the organisation and operation of the service. The purpose and operation of institute libraries is not based on any concept of professional theory and practice of communication. Public libraries, for example, are supported by State and Local Government because of a belief in the obligation of the state to provide a wide range of informational and educational materials for all citizens. Professional library training courses examine the basis for this belief in depth.

6) The plight of the 192 institutes in South Australia is well documented in their annual reports and is the subject of present investigations at the State Government level.

A report on the future role of institute and public libraries in South Australia was prepared by Mr. E. Mander-Jones, at the request of the Hall Government, in 1969. While the report is well intentioned, it is, unfortunately, inadequate in its choice of a solution for the dilemma that institutes find themselves in at present. It is possible that Mr. Mander-Jones should have interpreted the special instruction that no increase in the financial burden occur, with more courage, for there comes a point when a surveyor must deal with goals and ultimate objectives. It may, in fact, be impossible to find an acceptable cost-free or cost-minimal solution, but there is always the option of phasing, into the future, an expensive programme to reduce the immediate outlay.

Mr. Mander-Jones also fails to place a social and historical perspective on the whole question, and recommends an indefinite period of multi-standard, differential services to the people of the State. Undoubtedly, there will be many people who feel that their own local situation would be improved if Mr. Mander-Jones' recommendations were adopted. There are many more, however, who realise that the report creates more confusion and perplexity as to goals and eventual targets, than it solves. It is unfortunate that Mr. Mander-Jones was not asked to work directly with a professional librarian on this matter.

It is quite plain to this consultant that the institute libraries in the Barossa Valley region are as obsolete as the institutes in numerous other centres in the State. No matter how useful their earlier years of operation, it is no longer necessary to pretend that the voluntary subscription basis on which institute libraries depend is providing this region with a useful service when the statistics of public use of these libraries is considered. These are given on the following page for 1969.

TABLE V

OPERATING STATISTICS FOR INSTITUTE LIBRARIES IN THE BAROSSA VALLEY REGION, 1969

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	POPULATION (31.12.69)	INSTITUTE LIBRARIES	MEMBERS[1] (Total as % of Population)		BOOKSTOCK	BOOKS LENT
Angaston	5,850	Angaston	152	(3.3%)	4,397	5,177
"		Nuriootpa	42			
Barossa	2,250	Lyndoch	16	(0.7%)	2,350	475
Freeling	1,950	Freeling	75	(8.1%)	2,990	1,670
"		Greenock	83		2,295	1,802
Kapunda	2,300	Kapunda	58	(2.5%)	3,643	2,100
Sedan	900	Keyneton	26	(6.0%)	478	250
"		Sedan	28		1,110	840
Tanunda	2,650	Tanunda	67	(1.7%)	4,600	500
Truro	600	Truro	19	(3.2%)	2,680	160

[1] Membership statistics may be partially optimistic due to the inclusion of Committee memberships and 'courtesy memberships' which are related to the civic function of the hall and building.

Source: Mander-Jones, E. The Future Role of the Institutes Association and Institute Libraries in South Australia, 1970

Public Libraries

Consciousness of the need for better library facilities occurred a number of years ago for, as Mr. A. Reusch told the University of Sydney Colombo Plan seminar in Nuriootpa in 1956, there were some people connected with the community work of the region who would have preferred a new library to the pool which was built in 1943.

In 1953 the South Australian Branch of the Library Association of Australia operated a model public library in the first floor of the Nuriootpa Institute as part of a demonstration project. Whether this display played any part in the moves to open the public library in 1959 is not known.

The opening of the three Barossa branch libraries in quick succession: Nuriootpa (March 20, 1959), Tanunda (May 13, 1960) and Angaston (June 2, 1960) was a notable event for South Australia, quite apart from its importance in the Barossa Valley itself. These branches were significant because they were among the earliest public libraries to open under the Libraries (Subsidies) Act, and because they represented the first cooperative service involving more than one supporting council in South Australia.

Throughout the first decade of operation of the Barossa Valley Public Library, there has been a sequence of ideas for the expansion and extension of the service:

* January 1961: ideas for a deposit station at Swan Reach (34 miles east of Angaston in Sedan District Council Area) were considered but not adopted.

* June 1961: collections of books were placed in the Angaston and Tanunda Hospital and the Tanunda Lutheran Rest Home.

* October 1961: 1) approaches were made to the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee to open a deposit station in premises at Stockwell (four miles north-east of Nuriootpa). Discussions continued for the next sixteen months before the idea was abandoned.

2) approaches were made to Freeling District Council asking for financial assistance in the operation of the Barossa Valley Public Library and offering to assist in developing library services in Freeling.

* March 1962: a deposit station was opened at Moculta (six miles east of Angaston).

* April 1967: talks were held with the Barossa District Council regarding a branch in Lyndoch (seven miles south-west of Tanunda) but no conclusions were reached.

* July 1967: Keyneton (seven miles east of Angaston) book deposit centre was opened.

There has also been a record of difficulties with premises in the three towns and even today all three premises are inadequate in terms of public areas, despite the good work of the Library Committee, the local government authorities and other interested parties. The minimum desirable standards for a small branch library, as recommended in the interim standards of the Library Association of Australia, are for areas of 450 square feet per 1,000 population served for small libraries serving less than 20,000 people. Further comment on library buildings is made in Chapter 5.

While the importance of library buildings cannot be over-emphasised, they are still not as important as the book collections, nor as important as the staff who are planning, selecting and guiding public use of the book collection.

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PRESENT PATTERN OF SERVICE

Premises

ANGASTON

At the inception of this branch in 1960, the use of the Angaston Institute premises was considered but was rejected as being unsuitable, partly on the view of the then State Librarian who was not prepared to accept the operation of an institute library and a public library in the same building. Rented premises in the form of a shop were obtained in Murray Street and used until 1965 when the public library was moved to the Institute building because of the withdrawal of the lease. Apparently the State Librarian now found the Institute building acceptable and an effort was made to brighten the appearance and quality of the two front ground floor rooms which have been used ever since.

Like many South Australian institutes, the building is a substantial and attractive example of earlier architecture which is now incompletely suited to its present use. The main activity of the library is conducted in one of the rooms, an area of perhaps 400 square feet, while an identical room across the passage is available for student study and for the storage of lesser used materials. The premises are far from ideal and the inconvenience of the separate rooms needs more attention in the future. Further comment on accommodation is made later in this report.

NURIOOTPA

The present location of this branch is in a converted shop at the eastern end of Gawler Street, a few doors from the original location in 1959. The premises suffer from the

disadvantages of the adapted building, however, the floor area of approximately 1,100 square feet is no worse than some other branch libraries in South Australia operating under similar constraints. The branch provides seating for about ten readers within the rear section of the building and allows reasonable separation of the adult and children's sections.

The premises are part of a small shopping centre and are flanked by the Community Coop Store, a hairdresser, cafe and local tourist office. Parking is available immediately in front of the premises and in a large car park to the west.

TANUNDA

This branch at first occupied a front room in the institute building in Basedow Road, but was later (1967) moved to rental premises in Murray Street, perhaps the most attractive and interesting main street in the whole valley region.

The premises, a converted shop, are quite central although the quaint appeal of the old shop from the outside cannot disguise its crowded interior. There are plans for a new location in a proposed civic centre on the other opposite side of Murray Street.

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Book Collections

At the time of this study, the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee was giving consideration to the financial planning for bookstocks, following discussions with the State Librarian.

There appear to have been a series of misunderstandings on the operation of the bookstock system between the Committee and the Libraries Board during the eleven year operation of the public library, which reached a climax situation at June 1970 when the three branch libraries held a total of 10,402 volumes, yet were entitled to only 2,343 based on past financial contributions. While further comment is made later on book collections, it is vital that local government accept the need for regular bookstock contributions based on an appropriate long-term plan. Details of preparing such plans are also mentioned again below.

The branch collections present a good coverage of most subject areas within the limitations of the very small numbers of books available: Angaston (3,338), Nuriootpa (3,266) and Tanunda (3,798). Reductions in these numbers are proceeding in order to achieve closer parity with the re-organisation previously mentioned. As in all South Australian public libraries, book supply is a State Library function and considerable uniformity in general selection and physical presentation is noticeable throughout the State. A small range only of reference materials is provided with some reliance on general encyclopaedias. The Tanunda branch, for example, had one set each of the Australian Encyclopaedia, Everyman's Encyclopaedia (1958), Junior Oxford Encyclopaedia and World Book Encyclopaedia.

Approximately $400 is spent each year in total on periodicals and there is emphasis on popular interest titles such as Wheels, Australian Outdoors, Australian House and Garden and National

Geographic, which are heavily borrowed. Loan figures for the three branches for the last six years are given in Table VI and some of the variation, for example at Tanunda Branch, is due to the change of location of the library premises.

TABLE VI

BOOKS LENT BY THE BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY
1964/5 - 1969/70

YEAR	ANGASTON	NURIOOTPA	TANUNDA	TOTAL
1964/5	11,718	11,948	9,051	32,717
1965/6	11,160	13,513	8,955	33,628
1966/7	15,231	14,711	10,028	39,970
1967/8	10,603	13,870	17,631	42,104
1968/9	9,753	13,211	16,422	39,386
1969/70	10,214	11,679	16,811	38,704

Public Support

The branch libraries are open for the following hours: Angaston - 19.0 hours per week, Nuriootpa - 22.5 hours per week, Tanunda - 20.5 hours per week. Emphasis is given to afternoon service with usually one morning and at least one evening per week. The total public hours are 62 per week and a total of 62 staff hours are worked by four staff. Reader registrations for the last six years are given in the following table :

TABLE VII

READER REGISTRATIONS AT THE
BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY
1964/5 - 1969/70

YEAR	ANGASTON	NURIOOTPA	TANUNDA	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED
1964/5	980	961	670	2,611	32.8%
1965/6	863	855	563	2,281	28.6%
1966/7	863	930	697	2,490	30.7%
1967/8	904	853	759	2,516	30.9%
1968/9	958	837	777	2,572	30.2%
1969/70	868	872	840	2,580	30.2%

For the purposes of this study, a crude inspection of reader registrations at each branch was made, which showed that 88% of readers using the Angaston branch nominated Angaston as a home address and that similar local percentages for the Nuriootpa and Tanunda branches were 83% and 93% respectively. Without more precise analysis of readers' addresses, it is not possible to reach any accurate conclusion as to the area served by these branches, partly because of the location of municipal boundaries. The boundaries of Freeling District Council penetrate very closely to the urban boundaries of Tanunda and Nuriootpa, while some persons probably nominating Nuriootpa as their postal address are administered by Kapunda District Council.

Within these limitations there is evidence of the Angaston branch being used by readers from Eden Valley, Keyneton, Stockwell and Truro. Nuriootpa branch has readers from Dutton, Freeling, Greenock, Kapunda, Koonunga, Sedan and Truro; and Tanunda branch has readers from Freeling, Gomersal, Marananga, Rowland Flat and Vine Vale.

Staff

The four staff, all ladies, offer a blend of interest in their work with reasonable experience in the operation of the library, although all are lacking formal training in librarianship. The chief librarian has held this position for nearly five years and spends some time at each branch each week at which time the normal branch officer is off duty. The service appears to run smoothly under the guidance of the chief librarian who also has the support of the library committee. A professional librarian would notice some lack of professionalism in a few aspects of the service and there is little time for extension work outside the branches. In this respect the service has suffered, as have all smaller public libraries in South Australia. from the absence of regular visits by an experienced librarian from the State Library of South Australia. The provision of professional staff is an important consideration for smaller public libraries and further attention is given to this below.

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Expenditure

Table VIII below shows the actual expenditure on the library service for the calendar years 1967 - 1969 with the estimates for 1970. To this expenditure has been added the value of the book subsidy provided by the State Library of South Australia to reach a total outlay figure used as the basis for calculating the per capita cost in the last column.

There has been very little information published about the cost structure of South Australian public libraries. However, it is likely that the per capita cost levels now reached in the Barossa Valley - viz., approximately 80 cents per capita, are a reasonably satisfactory figure for this State, especially in the absence of clear-cut guidelines and targets set by the Libraries Board of South Australia. A possible target for future consideration is a figure of $1-50 per capita, which might be achievable within five or six years. The extent to which councils receive State grants for roads and other works affects the budget allocations of those councils. It is now clear, however, that local government is assuming an increasing role in the provision of broader social community services and public libraries should receive important priorities in local government budgets.

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TABLE VIII

EXPENDITURE OF THE BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY
1967 - 1970

YEAR	POPULATION (a)	COUNCIL PAYMENTS (b)	L.B.S.A. BOOK SUBSIDIES (c)	TOTAL OUTLAYS (d)	PER CAPITA COST (d/a)
1967	8,250	$5,295	$680	$5,975	$0-72
1968	8,400	$5,170	$750	$5,920	$0-70
1969	8,450	$5,961	$750	$6,711	$0-79
1970	8,500	$6,105	$750	$6,855	$0-81

3 ANALYSIS OF PRESENT SITUATION

Before attempting to decide whether a problem exists in the Barossa Valley Public Library, it is essential to outline the responsibilities of the two agencies vested by legislation with the provision of public library service in South Australia :

1) Public library service in South Australia is the initial responsibility of local government, either directly or through an approved body such as exists in the Barossa Valley. Such service must conform to the standards and requirements of the Libraries Board of South Australia which administers the application of State Government subsidy in cash and in kind to the local approved body.

2) Professional services provided by the Libraries Board of South Australia through the State Library of South Australia include the centralised selection, processing and management of bookstocks for the many public library service points now provided by local authorities in the State. The responsibility for the actual range of titles on the shelves of public libraries, selected from the State Library's collections, is that of the local Chief Librarian or branch librarians. Local staff are expected to maintain a continual review of their collections and provide a flow of exchange books between the State Library and their particular branch or branches.

3) The provision of practical and advisory services by the State Library tends to reduce both the need and the opportunity for the employment of qualified professional librarians in municipal areas.

Local professional work is, therefore, restricted to the analysis of local bibliographic requirements; to the selection of suitable book, periodical, pamphlet, map and other related materials to suit local requirements from the State Library's central collection; to the training of other local staff in the scope, purpose and use of such materials; and to interpreting and advising the public in the selection and use of such materials.

4) All staff are selected and employed by the local government authority or other approved local body and at present there are no minimum standards for qualifications required in various library positions. Until August 1970, there was no salary award for municipal librarians, but a new clause in the Municipal Officers' (S.A.) Award now covers such staff. No visits to public libraries by Libraries Board staff are made except on special occasions mainly concerned with local government administration, although recently introduced changes in the State Library staff structure suggest that this important defect will be corrected shortly.

5) Buildings are the sole responsibility of the local authority, although a Libraries Board subsidy of up to $10,000 (1969/70) is available for approved new structures and the State Library staff are able to advise on building design.

6) The operation of the public library service is basically controlled by the amount of money the local authority is prepared to make available. Such funds are considered in three categories: buildings, books and administration -

Buildings outlays are treated as capital items and are eligible for subsidy as mentioned above.

Bookstock funds provided by local authorities are subject to a matching dollar for dollar subsidy from the Libraries Board with ceilings specified

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from time to time by the Government. Book quotas are allocated to public libraries by the Board on the present basis of one volume for every $3-00 provided by the State and Local Government as just outlined. (A detailed statement of the operation of the South Australian Public Library Bookstock System has been prepared by the Municipal Librarians' Association of South Australia and is available in all public libraries or from the Association).

Administration funds cover all other outlays including salaries, rent where buildings are not owned, printing, periodicals and cleaning. Dollar for dollar subsidies are available for administration outlays with ceilings specified from time to time by the State Government.

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Small Public Libraries

The Barossa Valley Public Library is a particularly good example of a small public library. Such libraries, like any other small-scale activity, are liable to suffer from a higher cost per unit of service given than larger more economic units of service. While such higher unit costs of operation of small-scale organisations may not always occur, it is more likely to be significant if the organisation requires comparatively large, indivisible units of input, the costs of which are preferably spread over a higher volume or level of activity than that available. In public libraries trained staff is a major example of such an indivisible input.

All public libraries are non-profit services and most libraries are subject to fairly loose financial control, especially the control over how effective a service is given for the funds outlayed. For this and other reasons, there is no break-even point for public library service, for example, showing that below certain population levels, it is not economic to maintain fixed branch premises, as distinct from a bookmobile service or deposit station. A more likely constraint on public library finance will be the demands of alternative municipal services which must be financed out of the same budget.

Library authorities in other states use the concept of per capita expenditure as a guide to the overall professional performance in public libraries and this concept must be coupled with some uniformity and agreement on professional performance standards. The unique aspects of the State/Local responsibility for public library service in South Australia makes it less helpful to adopt, without modification, the per capita expenditure targets of other states.

It has already been noted above, however, that per capita expenditure in the Barossa Valley, if not at extravagant levels, is certainly above an unacceptable minimum.

The small scale operation of some public libraries in South Australia will affect the three main inputs to public library service, books, staff and buildings in the following ways :

Books

Such libraries will have a smaller range of titles and subject materials on any given topic available to answer the requests of readers. They will need to rely more heavily on the opportunities for exchanging their book collections with the State Library reserve collection; and on the ability to request particular titles or subject books on short term loan from other public libraries.

All public libraries in South Australia will in any case be limited by the overall quantity of books and other materials in the State public library system available for permanent allocation to local libraries.

The State bookstock system is still inadequate in terms of total numbers of books, despite comparatively large sums of money contributed annually by the State Treasury. Table IX shows the payments for bookstocks by Councils and the Treasury for the last five years.

If an allowance is made for readers in country areas receiving individual service from this same limited State bookstock system (allowing 6.5 books per individual country reader) the total number of books in the South Australian public library system has averaged 0.48 books per head of population served for the ten years 1959/60 to 1968/9. This figure is too low for adequate service and has resulted in between 78% (1963/4) and 83% (1967/8) of all such books being in public libraries and the balance in the State Library as an exchange reserve. A significant proportion of this

exchange reserve is older, less demanded material and the opportunities of public libraries exchanging their books with new stock from this reserve are very limited in practice.

The answer to this book shortage is that both State and Local Government will need to increase their contributions for book expenditure with the immediate objective of reaching a figure of 1.0 books per head of population served in the state.

TABLE IX

PAYMENTS FOR BOOKS FOR SUBSIDISED LIBRARIES

1964/5 - 1968/9

YEAR	PAYMENTS BY COUNCILS, ETC FOR PURCHASE OF BOOKS [1]	TREASURY CONTRIBUTION FOR PURCHASE OF BOOKS [2]	DIFFERENCE REPRESENTING ADDITIONAL STATE LIBRARY INVESTMENT
1964/5	$13,057	$69,438	$56,381
1965/6	35,539	70,010	34,471
1966/7	41,091	69,211	28,120
1967/8	48,310	60,000	11,690
1968/9	69,659	75,275	5,616

[1] Annual Reports of Auditor-General's Department

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Given the overall weaknesses in this situation from a State point of view, small branch libraries like those in the Barossa Valley are able to exchange their holdings as often as they like with those in the State Library reserve or in any other public library if that library is willing to release the books concerned. Small library systems are still likely to suffer from a shortage of total book titles and especially of more specialised reference and periodical materials which can only be considered economic in larger library systems.

Staff

Small library systems will be seriously handicapped by their inability to pay the salaries required to attract well qualified and experienced librarians. As a corollary competent librarians will not find small library systems sufficiently challenging to attract their attention. Such a problem is accentuated in South Australia where some of the more interesting professional work is performed centrally in the State Library and is not repeated in public libraries.

The elimination of some of the professional content from the duties of librarians in small public libraries in South Australia still leaves scope for several important areas of professional work to be performed locally :

1) Local book collection building and maintenance to ensure that the best collections of the most appropriate books, periodicals, pamphlets, reports, maps and other materials are provided.

2) Organisation of the local branch collections to maximise public awareness of the materials available and the publicising of the availability of this material outside and inside the library.

3) Assistance and guidance in the use of the library's materials by the public.

4) Training of less well qualified staff in the objectives, purposes and methods of public library service.

5) Participation in local and state discussions on broad issues of public library provision and organisation.

6) Financial budgeting and local political liaison.

Most of the library systems in South Australia at present display some weaknesses in these areas because of the lack of opportunity offered to attract qualified librarians and because of an unwillingness to pay the salaries necessary to attract competent librarians.

In the Barossa Valley Public Library system there has been an absence of professionally trained leadership over almost the entire ten years of operation. No reflection is cast on the present staff because every smaller public library system will need and value the services of intelligent, interested local staffs working under the guidance of the professionally trained librarian. It is this latter element which has been missing and which tends to justify the present feeling that the three branches are little more than lending depots.

Buildings

Small towns and villages do not always warrant the permanent capital investment of a branch library building. Alternative solutions are deposit stations and bookmobiles or mobile libraries.

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Deposit stations are small collections of well chosen books placed in some central point in the town or settlement and managed by a partially trained part-time officer. Regular visits to the deposit station should be made by the qualified librarian in charge of the region to brief the assisting officer and review the effectiveness of the collection and service.

Bookmobiles are large self-propelled vehicles or detachable trailers fitted with bookshelves and compact staff facilities, which make regular visits to specified centres and points. They are staffed by one, two or more persons, one of whom should preferably be a qualified librarian. The ability to vary the route, the publicity presented by the vehicle itself, and the good use of capital represented by bookmobiles makes them well suited to sparsely scattered, low population-density areas.

The Barossa Valley region is well suited to the use of such a bookmobile service.

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If the foregoing comments on the problems of operating small public libraries like the Barossa Valley Public Library are correct, and I believe they are, it becomes necessary to ask a few pertinent questions :

1) ARE THERE ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WHICH SHOULD BE MADE IN THE PRESENT STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION OF THE BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES?

I can see no obvious changes which are necessary to make at this time. The library has a management committee comprising three representatives from Tanunda and six representatives from Angaston Council. This committee has provided sympathetic and continuous interest in the public library and the work and dedication of the Chairman, Mr. T.A. Laing, and the Secretary, Mr. C. Reuter, deserve particular mention.

The committee is providing an adequate library service, although without any sophistication, to a standard similar to that of a number of other smaller public libraries in South Australia. The lack of professional direction in detail is one of the most important weaknesses, as has been mentioned before. The premises also are inadequate if the long term is considered. On the other hand, very little detailed guidance has been established for South Australian public libraries by the Libraries Board.

With these qualifications, the Barossa Valley Public Library falls short of the better South Australian services and quite a way below the best Australian public libraries.

Although the Barossa Valley region has a viable economic base, has a steady growth programme of industrial, commercial and service activities, especially in Nuriootpa, and has other demands for library services

(especially agriculture and formal education), it is impossible to overlook the limitations of the population of the area. As analysed above, this reveals that the total population of the three urban centres of Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda was 5,914 on June 30, 1966; that the population of the two contributing local authorities (Angaston and Tanunda) at December 31, 1969, was estimated as 8,500 and that the total estimated population of the nine local authorities which can be considered as having some immediate basis for a potential relationship with the Barossa Valley Public Library (Angaston, Barossa, Eudunda, Freeling, Kapunda, Riverton, Sedan, Tanunda and Truro) was 19,300 at December 31, 1969.

Without a broadened population base and especially without a larger urban centre, there is difficulty in suggesting any change which is likely to offer significant, continuous improvements in the future.

2) SHOULD OTHER NEIGHBOURING LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT?

A number of other councils have already been mentioned in this report due to their regional links with the Barossa Valley. It can be stated as almost inevitable that all councils in South Australia will eventually become involved in the provision of public library services. This will be so both for historic and for social reasons.

Historically, local government has been involved from time to time with the operation of institutes and section 287 (1) (f) of the Local Government Act provides for councils to make contributions to institutes. Section 383 (1) XVII states that councils may construct and provide libraries. Divisions VI and VII of the Libraries and Institutes Act allow for the transfer of institutes and their libraries to councils.

Socially, the provision of public libraries by local government, with the assistance of the State Government, is the accepted form of organisation and is spelt out in the Libraries (Subsidies) Act, 1955-8. In Victoria, under similar legislation, 92.5% (1970) of the population are living in municipalities receiving subsidy from the State for library purposes.

It is not likely that the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee will be able to persuade other neighbouring councils to join Angaston and Tanunda in the extension of the present public library without the active support of the Libraries Board of South Australia. Apart from the need to secure Libraries Board approval in principle, and Treasury agreement to the provision of subsidies, in my view the Libraries Board of South Australia, and the senior staff of the State Library, will need to adopt a forthright planned programme of expansion in the future in order to assist councils like Angaston and Tanunda to expand if this is the appropriate step to take. This will involve close liaison with all councils, whether providing public library services or not.

3) <u>WHERE SHOULD THE BOUNDARIES FOR SUCH A BROADENED REGIONAL LIBRARY CONCEPT BE</u>?

To the west of the Barossa Valley region there are no significant centres except Gawler. To the north there are the smaller centres of Kapunda, Eudunda, Riverton, Saddleworth, Auburn and Clare. To the east there is little past Sedan and Truro until the River Murray is reached. To the south is Williamstown and the Mount Lofty Ranges towns.

It is not immediately apparent how far cooperation can be expected to extend in any direction outside the Barossa Valley.

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4) WHAT ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THE LIBRARIES BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA?

In particular, is there likely to be any alternative to the present service arrangement between the Libraries Board of South Australia and the Barossa Valley Public Library (and all public libraries) whereby more of the benefits of large scale operation can be introduced, especially those resulting in more professional time being made available in the Barossa Valley Region?

The most pressing need is for the appointment of field office librarians on the staff of the State Library, who can circulate frequently throughout all country and city areas inspecting services, advising librarians and conducting training courses. Also needed are periodic visits to district clerks and chief librarians by the State Librarian or other officers able to make policy decisions on matters of finance, planning and professional service.

There is some hope that these weaknesses will be met in the near future and the State Librarian and his staff are well aware of the need and its priority.

It is not, in my view, sufficient to rely on the provision of such additional State Library services alone to help regions like the Barossa Valley (and townships like Barmera) which are providing as good a level of service at present as is generally possible. There are other such regions in the State, and especially a number of small towns of similar size, or smaller, to those in the Barossa Valley which will consider opening public libraries in the future and which will face very similar problems of size, of distance from Adelaide and of appeal to good librarians.

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Although the Annual Reports of the Libraries Board of South Australia now record the existence of a considerable number of single unit libraries and a few multi-branch systems, these libraries have tended to be stronger in those municipalities with larger populations - usually metropolitan councils. The following large councils, for example, are now conducting public library services: Brighton, Burnside, Elizabeth, Enfield, Marion, Mitcham, Noarlunga, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, Unley and West Torrens.

The population of the State is heavily concentrated in a few municipal areas with large populations and the following decile table (Table X) shows that the fourteen council areas with the highest populations in South Australia (all metropolitan councils except Whyalla) represented 55% of the State's population at June 30, 1966. The thirty-two councils in the metropolitan area in total represented 71% of the State's population. Therefore, 29% of the State's population is administered by 110 councils averaging a little over 3,000 persons per council. Table X is a decile table and shows how many of the 143 councils in South Australia are larger or smaller (by population) than the nine councils which divide the complete list of South Australian councils into ten equal classes. For example, the fifth decile council (corresponding to the median) is Port Elliot and Goolwa (population 2,335) which can be interpreted as saying that there are seventy-one councils (or 50% of the Local Government Authorities in the State) with populations larger than Port Elliot and Goolwa and seventy-one councils with populations smaller than Port Elliot and Goolwa. Likewise, for the seventh decile council, Strathalbyn (Municipality), it can be said that 70% of councils have populations greater than Strathalbyn (1,449).

The purpose of this table and its explanation is to emphasise that South Australia is a state of many small councils in each of which are many small towns. 90% (or 129) of South Australian councils are smaller than Prospect (21,415) and 80% (or 115) are smaller than Port Augusta (10,132). When public library

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service comes to these towns, their problem will be the same as that now faced by the Barossa Valley Public Library - viz., how do we ensure viable public library operation in the long term? The problems will be greater for councils lacking any large town in their area and for all country people expecting but not always getting the best possible service. Such a proliferation of the problems now raised by the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee will be a major difficulty for the State Library and we cannot be confident of the State Library's future field staff being adequate to cope with the situation, irrespective of the awareness of the problem by all concerned. We cannot be satisfied with allowing small local government areas or other communities to operate public library services under conditions which may not ensure the continual permeation of the best professional standards of service, because of the inherent weaknesses due only to population.

TABLE X

DECILE POPULATION FIGURES FOR
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (1)
JUNE 30, 1966

DECILE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY (2)	POPULATION	TOTAL DECILE POPULATION	DECILE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE POPULATION
1st	Prospect	21,415	602,314	55.0%
2nd	Port Augusta	10,132	202,493	18.4%
3rd	Penola	4,425	89,720	8.2%
4th	Mannum	3,055	50,354	4.9%
5th	Port Elliot and Goolwa	2,335	38,732	3.5%
6th	Strathalbyn (D.C.)	1,912	28,636	2.6%
7th	Strathalbyn (M)	1,449	23,639	2.2%
8th	Burra Burra	1,269	20,075	1.8%
9th	Upper Wakefield	905	14,837	1.4%
10th	Migratory and other	-	9,228 14,956	0.8% 1.2%
Total		1,094,984	1,094,984	100.0%

(1) Calculated from Census Bureau population bulletins
(2) Calculated on the basis of 143 local government authorities.

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Conclusion

It now becomes apparent that the major reason for uncertainty by the Barossa Valley Public Library authorities derives from the lack of leadership by the Libraries Board of South Australia and the State Library in accurately defining the details of long term public library development for the State as a whole.

In the thirteen years since the first public library opened in South Australia, there has been a remarkable lack of communication by the Libraries Board with local government. Most of this is probably due to the failure of the former State Librarian to consider the need for adequate goals and detailed planning and to have policies on these matters presented to the Board.

Whatever the omissions of the past, it is now imperative that broad guidelines be set down covering the next ten year operation under the Libraries (Subsidies) Act and within the hoped for conversion of the institute library system.

Such guidelines should take the form of a State Plan for Library Services. The purpose of such a Plan is to have an accepted professional and political document for the guidance of all decisions on the future development of library services.

The development of such a plan will involve the following sequence of steps :

1) The selection of goals and objectives (in broad terms - i.e., unquantified) towards which it is hoped that the State's public library and information service will develop.

2) The assembly of data relevant to the provision of public library services. Such data will include demographic information similar to that presented here, together with other economic and social data sufficient to allow South Australia to be viewed as a dynamic, growing entity representing historical, social and economic developments over time. In assembling this data, selection of information will be qualified by its relevance for the planning of a library and information service for all citizens.

3) The preparation of alternative proposals and programmes for a complete library and information service for South Australia (for example, various regional proposals compared with various centralised proposals).

4) The testing of the performance and appropriateness of each alternative proposal for library organisation against the State and its social, financial and political situation using a range of disciplines.

5) The evaluation of each alternative proposal against the predetermined goals. As part of this evaluation, the goal statement itself may need to be revised.

6) The adjustment of preferred alternative programmes leading to the selection of a final programme.

7) The adoption of the final State Plan for Library Services.

8) The continuous review of the chosen programme for modifications necessary in the light of changes in development of the State.

Some of the steps spelt out above will be performed intuitively by experienced librarians, but it is important that the purpose of each step be understood.

Although these steps appear quite logical as a method of planning, there is very little evidence of the use of these procedures in the past. The involvement of local government in the operation of library services also means that the views of councils will need to be sought from time to time and that useful consequences will result from the joint participation in the planning process. While it cannot be expected that all councils will support all proposals placed before them, their understanding will be assisted if they are brought into the planning stage. The advantages of this were well illustrated early in 1970 when the new State Librarian and two of his senior officers visited every council concerned with public libraries on the matter of bookstock planning, including those in the Barossa Valley. A considerable change of attitude towards the State Library and its problems was evident by local government following these visits.

The preparation of a State Plan for Library Services in South Australia will allow proper consideration to be given to the professional and political skills needed to guide and implement the plan. Without both skills, the success of the plan cannot be guaranteed.

It is not my brief to prepare such a plan; however, I find it impossible to proceed further with regard to the Barossa Valley without making some assumptions about the direction in which the State's public library service is likely to develop in the future.

In the next chapter, I therefore submit an outline of a proposed regional plan for South Australian public library development. The regional plan suggested has been prepared with some care and thought, but does not necessarily represent a final solution to a programme of regionalisation of public library services in South Australia. It should be used subject to the type of total library planning and analysis just outlined as part of a State Plan. It is emphasised, however, that :

1) such a State Plan is more important for the rural areas of the State than for the urban areas at this point of time.

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2) such a State Plan is necessary before a final answer can be given to the future policies necessary in the Barossa Valley.

3) such a State Plan needs a strong, determined Libraries Board and administration, to give guidance with sympathy.

Chapter 5 will return in more detail to the problems of the Barossa Valley Public Library.

4 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The regional development of public library services must be planned by librarians. We cannot expect local government to know how to analyse structural problems in the organisation of its public library services. Nor can we expect local government to plan the detailed correction of such problems. Both the analysis and the planning must be performed by librarians, participating closely with local government and other agencies which may be important in differing situations.

The regionalisation of public library services in South Australia is not a new idea for it was first suggested by a former State Library officer, Mr. W.G. Buick, in 1952 (Australian Library Journal 7:103-7). It was also suggested by this consultant - initially for the Adelaide area only - in an article in 1966 (Australian Library Journal 15:240-5).

Other States of Australia are proceeding steadily with plans for the regionalisation of public library services in both metropolitan and country areas. The most interesting case for South Australia to contemplate is Tasmania, which is faced with a quite similar problem to South Australia as far as numbers of small municipal areas are concerned. The principle adopted in Tasmania is the creation of opportunities for qualified librarians to work in multi-jurisdictional regional libraries. In the first such regional library in the north-west of the State, five municipalities have formed a local committee to advise and assist the Tasmanian Library Board in the management of the service. The Regional Librarian - a well qualified officer - is an employee of the State Library of Tasmania as are all other regional library staff.

The professional literature of librarians now contains many references to a wide variety of cooperative schemes all intended to reduce the weaknesses of completely or partially isolated units of library service, especially away from the large cities or population centres.

The regional scheme proposed here attempts to take advantage of the expected patterns of communication and local cohesiveness in various parts of the State in addition to economic and social features of the different regions. The objective in every case is to obtain an appropriate population base to justify the employment of well qualified librarians in charge, to allow the economies of larger scale operation, and the improved use of specialised book and periodical materials. It is also likely to assist the Libraries Board in the submission of claims to the Treasury for increased allocations to the subsidised library service and in the claims of this State for federal aid.

A marked difference will be noticed between most of the rural regional libraries and the metropolitan libraries in terms of the size of the population base. The metropolitan regions have been planned with general targets of 100,000 people as a satisfactory base for the employment of the best qualified librarians. Under the proposed scheme there will be at least seven such positions created and it is from these that the real leadership of municipal library services should emerge. Smaller regional library units will still provide interesting challenges for experienced librarians, in addition to which it will be suggested below that some differential financial support be offered to smaller regions.

The idea of regional service units in which a larger scale of service is shared between a greater number of people is quite common and can be found in such examples as area schools, adult education services and telephone services. It is consistent with the policy of other State/Local services such as that of the Highways Department's District Engineers. We must accept that a high degree of centralisation already exists in South Australian activity and must be used for its advantages rather than be avoided.

...

In each region there will be found one town or city which is likely to satisfy the requirements of sufficient centrality within the region to act as the central library or headquarters for the region. The state library system will thus comprise the State Library as the focal point for public library organisation and service, with a series of regional libraries serving all incorporated areas in the State. The regional libraries will have central libraries located either in the metropolitan area, or in country towns or cities. Under this scheme, it can be seen that the Barossa Valley has been included as a significant partner in a regional scheme based on Gawler (see map on page 88). The communication and travel pattern of almost all persons living within the proposed Light Regional Library and especially the Barossa Valley are strongly oriented to Gawler as the main access point for the trip to Adelaide. As the proximity of these thirteen councils to Adelaide means that trips to the city can be frequent, so the significance of Gawler is likely to be important. This link with Gawler by a significant number of Barossa Valley people was apparent from Miss Wundke's thesis referred to earlier.

The following table summarises the proposed scheme and the following chapter examines the suggested Light Regional Library in more detail.

The appendix to this report provides further details on each regional library area.

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TABLE XI

PROPOSED REGIONAL LIBRARY ORGANISATION (1)

NO.	SUGGESTED NAME	CENTRAL LIBRARY LOCATION	AREA SERVED	1969 POPULATION
1	Light Regional Library	Gawler	Thirteen local authorities north of the greater metropolitan area between Mallala and Sedan, including the Barossa Valley	30,450
2	Lower North Regional Library	Clare	Nine local authorities immediately north of the Light Regional Library	14,950
3	Yorke Peninsula Regional Library	Kadina	Eight local authorities on the Yorke Peninsula	20,900
4	Mid-North Regional Library	Port Pirie	Sixteen local authorities from Port Broughton to Port Germein west to Hallett and Peterborough	36,150
5	Northern Spencer Gulf Regional Library	Port Augusta	Six local authorities east of Port Augusta	14,750
6	Whyalla/Iron Knob Regional Library	Whyalla	Whyalla and Iron Knob	29,700

...

NO.	SUGGESTED NAME	CENTRAL LIBRARY LOCATION	AREA SERVED	1969 POPULATION
7	Eyre Regional Library	Port Lincoln	Seven local authorities on Eyre Peninsula	30,850
8	Upper Murray Regional Library	Renmark	Six local authorities along the River Murray including Brown's Well	29,100
9	Lower Murray Regional Library	Murray Bridge	Eleven local authorities east and south-east of Murray Bridge	27,900
10	South East Regional Library	Mount Gambier	Thirteen local authorities in the south-east	57,600
11	Encounter Bay Regional Library	Victor Harbour	Six local authorities between Strathalbyn and Yankalilla	12,750
12	Central Districts Regional Library	Elizabeth	Elizabeth, Munno Para and Salisbury councils	100,900
13	North Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Enfield, Prospect and Walkerville councils	106,000
14	Torrens Regional Library	Undecided	Tea Tree Gully, Gumeracha, Mount Pleasant councils	34,350
15	Sturt Regional Library	Undecided	Colonel Light Gardens, Mitcham, Stirling councils	103,900

NO.	SUGGESTED NAME	CENTRAL LIBRARY LOCATION	AREA SERVED	1969 POPULATION
16	East Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Burnside, Campbelltown, East Torrens, Kensington and Norwood, Onkaparinga, Payneham and St. Peters councils	125,030
17	Southern Vales Regional Library	Undecided	Meadows, Noarlunga, Willunga councils	32,350
18	Holdfast Regional Library	Undecided	Brighton, Glenelg, Marion councils	106,500
19	West Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Henley and Grange, Thebarton, West Torrens councils	75,800
20	North-West Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Hindmarsh, Port Adelaide, Woodville councils	123,100

(1) Excluded from the table are the following areas :

a) Woomera, which is regarded as a special case in which there is a Commonwealth interest through the Department of Supply.

b) Kangaroo Island, which needs further examination in order to determine what links it has with the mainland.

...

c) Adelaide City Council, which has been characterised by a declining resident population but an expansion in other indicators. Further comment on the Adelaide City Council and its need for public library services is beyond the scope of this report.

5 THE BAROSSA VALLEY REGION IN A STATE PLAN

Summary

It is hoped that my views on the development of public library services in the Barossa Valley within the context of the statewide system are now clear. They can be summarised as follows :

1) The present service has operated for over eleven years, during which time there has been a record of continuous public support and use, to an extent consistent with that experienced by other public libraries. We can therefore have no doubts that the service is worthwhile and appreciated.

2) The level of Libraries Board support for, and communication with, the Barossa Valley Public Library (and most other South Australian public libraries) has been inadequate.

3) There have been almost no professional field advisory services available to ensure that the Chief Librarian of the Barossa Valley Public Library and the members of the Library Committee are informed of procedural and policy changes and to help them maintain a satisfactory level of performance.

4) The existence of the institute library system, long past its useful life, is confusing the public and local government on the precise nature of modern

library service. It is also clear, from the continuance of institute subsidies and the nomination of five of the twelve Institutes Association Council members by the South Australian Government, that the State Government is unsure of the precise nature of modern library service. (Institute libraries should be distinguished from institute buildings).

5) The uncertainty about the future felt by the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee which has led to this report, and the inadequacy of the last decade of Libraries Board control over some aspects of the subsidised library system, especially those not concerned with bookstocks, can be attributed to the planning gap which exists in total South Australian state and municipal library services.

6) This planning gap is a most important matter requiring attention at three levels of control :

a) At the State level attention should be given to a revision of the overall planning and control through the Libraries Board of South Australia, which is the appropriate library planning and administering body. At the same time it is clear that the constitution of the Libraries Board of South Australia needs a careful re-examination to allow for participation by local government and perhaps other agencies or interests in the policy decisions affecting the statewide system of public libraries. When this occurs local government will, in turn, have to broaden its view of the purpose and scope of modern library service.

b) At the Local Government level the work now performed by the Local Government Subsidised Libraries Committee in providing a useful discussion forum needs to be formalised, continued and supported.

...

c) At the regional level attention needs to be given to the committee function as an agency of local control for public library services. The committee functions carried out in the Barossa Valley by the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee are a landmark in regional organisation in South Australia which should be admired and more widely copied.

7) This planning gap needs to be filled by the preparation of a State Plan for Library Services as described earlier.

8) As a possible consequence of the State Plan a scheme of regional libraries should be prepared for South Australia outlining methods of future library organisation and implementation.

9) Within this State Plan the Barossa Valley Public Library will become an important section of the proposed Light Regional Library.

The proposal to form a Light Regional Library must be viewed essentially as a long-term target for the following reasons :

1) The proposal will require much more detailed planning by the Libraries Board of South Australia.

2) The proposal will need to be seen as a cohesive facet of the State Plan.

3) All the other local government areas involved are at present not conducting public library services and will be unaware of this report.

4) There is no public library in Gawler at present to act as the central library for the Light region.

The precise organisational details of the proposed Light Regional Library, including the desirable buildings and other service features, are beyond the scope of this report. It is possible to suggest, however, the following broad outline for further investigation :

Central Library

To be located in Gawler on a site to be selected. (The present Institute building is unsuitable for structural reasons although its site is excellent). This central library should be planned according to the Standards being prepared by the Library Association of Australia - viz., providing for 450 square feet of floor area per 1,000 persons served by the central library - i.e., the regional population. This will require a library of 9,000 square feet costing approximately $15-00 - $20-00 per square foot or $135,000 to $180,000. It is recommended that perhaps 75% of the cost of this central library be provided by the Libraries Board of South Australia as its contribution to the viability and regional nature of the library system. The balance of 25% will have to be provided by the Corporation of Gawler.

Branch Libraries

These should be located in urban centres of perhaps 2,000 persons and higher, using Census Bureau delimiting criteria, including such towns as Kapunda and Eudunda. They also should have floor areas to the above Standards with similar costs per square foot.

Service to other parts of the region should be provided by deposit stations where these can be adequately supervised by an appropriate person and regularly visited by the regional librarian; and by a bookmobile service.

The bookmobile should have a capacity of at least 2,500 books and be equipped with a self-contained air conditioning system. It is recommended that the C.M.V. Foundation be approached on this matter as they have already donated bookmobiles to three South Australian councils. The capital cost, recurrent cost, operating details and routing of the bookmobile service needs to be investigated in more detail, perhaps as part of the State Plan. It is recommended that representatives of the C.M.V. Foundation be invited to participate in discussions on the State Plan.

It is suggested that most of the recurrent operating costs of the regional library should be carried jointly by local and state government as at present, however, it is recommended that the salary of the regional librarian and the provision of special bibliographic reference materials and aids, be considered as a matter requiring special regional grants by the Libraries Board of South Australia. The whole of the salary of the regional librarian, for example, might be borne by the Libraries Board.

The rest of this chapter examines the Barossa Valley Public Library in more detail within its context in the proposed Light Regional Library. This will be considered from two points of view :

* Long Term principles and procedures.

* Short Term principles and procedures.

Long Term Development

a) Principles

1) It is recommended that the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee consider the adoption of the principle of regional organisation as a future goal for the Barossa Valley Region. This does not mean that there will be a lack of local identity if the Barossa Valley region links up eventually with a total of thirteen councils. The main advantages will result from the opportunity of planning and controlling the public library on a more economic and enlarged scale, from the access to a standard of professional guidance not possible at present, and from improvement in the standard of Libraries Board services which should be encouraged as a corollary to regional development.

Local identity will still occur because of the local staffing, book collections, displays, press items and other matters directly related to branch activity in the Barossa Valley and because of local representation on the proposed regional library board. It should be possible, in fact, to increase local identity through the achievement of higher levels of public use.

It is understandably difficult for the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee to adopt the above principle of regional development which is as yet incompletely defined, but which offers the opportunities of future benefits for the several thousand people in the region dependent on the Committee.

2) The Barossa Valley Public Library Committee should adopt a statement of policy. This document should include an outline of the aims and objectives of the library system, relating particular local requirements to the general purposes and objectives of public library service in South Australia.

The statement of policy should also :

i) Define and outline the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Librarian and other staff.

ii) Incorporate a statement on freedom to read.

This policy statement should be drawn up in consultation with the State Librarian.

3) The Barossa Valley Public Library Committee should accept the need for a gradual change in the composition and structure of the Regional Library Committee as part of the future planning. The present basis of representation by local government appears to be quite satisfactory, but future enlarged committees will have to ensure the equitable representation of both larger and smaller councils. The use of a consistent per capita financial contribution by constituent councils will be important here. (For other details and suggestions for a draft regional library agreement, reference should be made to the Proposal submitted to the Elizabeth and Salisbury Councils by myself for the formation of a Central Districts Regional Library in August 1970. Two copies have been given to the Chairman of the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee.)

Eventually there should be established a Light Regional Library Board along similar lines to

the proposed Central Districts Regional Library Board. An important participating but non-voting member of this Board should be the State Librarian or his Deputy.

b) Procedures

Once the Committee has accepted the principle of the long term development proposal outlined in this report, it can provide a lead for the rest of the State by taking the following actions :

1) Notify the Libraries Board of South Australia of the principles adopted by the Committee with regard to future development and ask that the Board consider and adopt the need for a State Plan for Library Services.

2) Offer support to the Libraries Board of South Australia in the preparation of the State Plan.

3) Ask that the Libraries Board give consideration to the following features in the State Plan :

i) The preparation of goal and policy statements for the statewide improvement of public library service.

ii) Employment of field office staff to visit all public libraries regularly.

iii) Regular visits by the State Librarian or his Deputy to the regional boards, town and district clerks and chief librarians of all public libraries.

iv) Publication of periodic bulletins giving news of professional developments and decisions relevant to public library service.

Short Term Development

a) Principles

The Barossa Valley Public Library Committee should endeavour to support the following principles in the short term, or that period between the present time and the emergence of more clear-cut statements of statewide library policy by the Libraries Board leading to the State Plan.:

1) The Committee should endeavour at all times to work in a cooperative manner with the Libraries Board of South Australia and its officers.

2) The Committee should seek frequent consultation with the Board's representatives for explanation of policy and for the interpretation of the Board's views on current problems, for example, censorship, bookstock planning, extension services, and institute library developments.

3) The Committee should seek an amendment to the rules governing its composition to require the appointment of the State Librarian or his Deputy as a participating but non-voting member of the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee.

4) The Committee should take every opportunity of encouraging neighbouring local government areas to contribute to the work of the Barossa Valley Public Library with a view to eventual cooperation in the practical extension of the service.

5) The Committee should recognise the following broad priorities in financial and administrative planning :

i) Bibliographical Materials (books, periodicals, reports, maps, films and any other media of communication)

A library without bibliographical materials is not a library. The adequate financial planning for these materials is therefore the most important priority in the Barossa Valley Public Library budget.

ii) Staff

A collection of bibliographical materials without a qualified and experienced librarian directing and guiding its use will tend to be an under-utilised library not realising its full potential. The need for interested, intelligent local library assistants in smaller communities as occurs in the Barossa Valley has already been mentioned and no reflection on the present staff is intended.

iii) Buildings

An adequate bibliographical collection and a competent librarian can provide a high standard of service in inadequate premises. Although buildings are important, there can be a tendency to over concentrate on premises because of their physical importance and management and because of the public image and use which is involved.

Most library authorities attempt to achieve some balance in the allocation of resources between these priorities and the decisions involved are not easy.

6) The Committee should continue its support for the work of the Local Government Subsidised Libraries Committee and encourage this body to become a permanent agency for the mutual discussion of municipal public library issues.

7) The Committee should take a supporting interest in the broad issues of librarianship and the education for librarianship and give support to the attendance of library staff at professional meetings.

b) Procedures

The following comments are made on a number of issues which are likely to concern the Committee in the immediate future :

1) Institutes and Public Libraries

Mention has already been made (Chapter 2) of the general reluctance to accept the obsolescence of the institute library in South Australia. Confusion is still caused by the word 'institute' itself and the abandonment of the prefix 'mechanics' from an early date has been responsible for much of the failure to appreciate their early origins and difficulties during the last few decades.

The following background points need to be emphasised about the present situation with respect to institutes and institute libraries in the Barossa Valley :

i) There are still a few persons gaining some satisfaction from reading books obtainable through the institutes in the Barossa Valley. It is accepted that statistics of readers registered at either institute or free public libraries can be out-of-date or subject to slight variation in the number of persons actually benefitting from a single registration or membership. It is still inescapable, however, that there

is a considerably higher proportion of the residents of the region using the free public library than the institute libraries. This data can be verified from Table V (page 22) and Table VII (page 29).

ii) The institute buildings are important social and community assets and the Angaston building in particular is a beautiful structure to see. Because of their social importance and because of their generally sound physical condition, it is quite clear that they should be owned by the councils concerned and this is now the case at Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda.

iii) Apart from a small number of recent fiction and non-fiction books circulating as part of the box system from the Institutes Association headquarters in Adelaide, the actual book collections in the institute libraries are obsolete, dusty and lacking in adequate coverage of most fields of knowledge and the better contemporary novelists except best sellers. The best section in some institutes is the periodical collection and it appears as though periodical or magazine subscriptions occupy a significant part of some institute budgets. (A few of the larger South Australian institute libraries have relatively better book collections. Included here are such institute libraries as Port Adelaide, Glenelg, Brighton and Mount Gambier. Also noticeable at such libraries were the interested, helpful nature of many institute librarians. The amateurish approach of the whole organisation is most obvious, however, and in complete contrast with developments in library service so readily documented elsewhere in this country and overseas).

iv) The local members of institute committees are, in most cases, business, professional or retired people who hold other positions of respect and competence in the community. However, there are likely to be very few institute committee members who are familiar with the historical origins and nineteenth century social problems which led to the original mechanics institutes movement. It is quite likely that very few have had the time or opportunity to read the 111 clauses of the Libraries and Institutes Act, 1939, which covers the control and dissolution of institutes.

v) A common reason given for the continued existence of, and support for, institute libraries in areas where public libraries also exist is the provision of a lighter range of material than that available through the free public library system. (This difference in reading materials has been in part due to the reluctance of the Libraries Board of South Australia to accept a wider range of recreational reading interests and abilities in public libraries as being within its franchise or its financial resources).

vi) The operation of a small institute library in a side room of an institute building comprising a large hall with associated facilities has sometimes been used as the basis for securing some State maintenance subsidies, ostensibly for the library, but in reality applied to the whole building. In such cases, the amount of State subsidy may only be 10% to 15%. It does seem, however, to be another reason why the provision and purpose of the institute and its library needs more detailed examination.

vii) The continued workings of the headquarters organisation, the Institutes Association of South Australia in Adelaide under a competent and energetic Secretary, while commendable

within the context of offering a centralised service agency for institute libraries, does not really help us to find a solution to what all admit to be a dilemma - viz., why does South Australia persist in operating a parallel library system when every other state has merged the two movements and recognised the complete obsolescence of the subscriber based institute principle?

Therefore, to summarise :

i) Three institute libraries are still operating but with very small memberships and with book collections containing a high proportion of obsolete material and concentrating on light, recreational reading. They are open a total of 11.5 hours per week. Three public libraries are operating with considerably greater public usage and a wide range of book materials. They are open a total of 62.0 hours per week.

ii) The public libraries are managed by a Committee approved by the Libraries Board of South Australia and supported financially by the District Councils of Angaston and Tanunda. The institute libraries are managed by separate Committees in the two local government areas, which committees are elected at public meetings and ratified by the respective councils.

iii) The public libraries work closely with the Libraries Board of South Australia through the State Library of South Australia, especially regarding the provision of bookstocks which are subsidised by the Treasury on a dollar for dollar basis with variable ceilings. The institute libraries

usually work through the Institutes Association of South Australia which offers assistance in the purchase of bookstocks and the circulation of boxes of recent books. A State Government subsidy is available up to 35 cents in the dollar with a variable ceiling.

iv) Institute libraries charge subscriptions to readers at a level determined by the local committee; public libraries are provided as a free educational, informational and recreational service.

In analysing this situation it appears as though the more important responsibility of the institute committees is that of managing the institute hall and building, although this could be handled alternatively by a committee within the council as the properties are now owned by the councils.

If adequate alternative arrangements are made to ensure that the few readers who at present use the institute libraries can obtain their books from the public library, the readers should not complain if the institute library is dissolved as the Libraries and Institutes Act provides and as many other institutes have already done. It is likely that the councils may find their outlays on the institute buildings to be marginally higher if the institute library closes. This will be only a very small item in the overall capitalisation of the building.

The Libraries Board will need to re-examine its book selection policies in the light of this change, although the numbers of institute readers involved in the situation, even on a statewide basis, is quite small (approximately 2% of the population).

The future of this aspect of library service in the Barossa Valley, therefore, falls heavily on the institute committees who will be called upon to consider the dissolution of the institute library and by implication of the committee itself. Before this occurs, I recommend that the institute committees take the following action :

i) Undertake a tour of inspection of the institute libraries in Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda.

ii) Undertake a tour of inspection of the public libraries in Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda.

(In each case the committees should examine the ability of each library to provide a wide range of general interest materials and compare the books on a few particular subjects such as music, history, science and motor cars for both children and adults).

iii) If possible, also inspect one of the larger metropolitan institute libraries (e.g., Glenelg, Kensington and Norwood or Port Adelaide) and one of the larger public libraries (e.g., Burnside, Elizabeth or Mitcham) for the same purpose.

iv) Have discussions with the Secretary of the Institutes Association of South Australia and the State Librarian of the State Library of South Australia on the future policy for the institute libraries in the Barossa Valley and the possible distribution of assets following dissolution.

The institutes system in South Australia as a whole, although well directed from the central Institutes Association, is now quite obsolete in principle and needs to be smoothly phased into a unification with the Libraries Board of South

Australia. In this process the following main points need careful attention :

i) The continuing interests of present institute library readers.

ii) The welfare of full-time institute staffs.

iii) The complete abandonment of subscriptions.

iv) The broadening of Libraries Board book selection policies, if necessary more broadly in the short-term than the long-term, to allow the unification to proceed.

v) The examination of properties, book collections and assets to determine appropriate distribution policies.

vi) An appropriate phasing timetable.

(A possible procedure is for the Government to ask the Standing Committee of the Library Association of Australia, or the Australian Council for Educational Research, for its impartial advice on the most appropriate way of implementing such a unification programme. Such a programme also needs to be seen as a component part of the proposed State Plan for Library Services.)

The only answer to the dilemma of the institute library in South Australia is firm, clear, considerate action. The people of the Barossa Valley can show a lead by using these characteristics in solving their own problem and in supporting moves for similar firm debate and action by the South Australian Government.

...

2) Premises

It is most important that public libraries be sited in spacious, prominent buildings, although this should not be done at the expense of the book collection or the staffing standards, as was mentioned earlier.

The Committee should hesitate to use premises just because they are cheap, if they are also poorly sited. Therefore, the Committee should plan to take the following action on premises :

i) Accept the need for permanent branch premises in Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda.

ii) Plan to introduce an eventual bookmobile service for most of the other sections of the Barossa Valley including Lyndoch, Rowland Flat, Greenock and other towns on the advice of the Libraries Board of South Australia and with the cooperation of other local government authorities.

iii) Consider an approach to the C.M.V. Foundation to find out under what conditions the C.M.V. Foundation would consider donating a bookmobile to the Barossa Valley Public Library.

The Tanunda branch development appears to be dependent on other property transactions in the town, but it is recommended that the Council persist with its plans for the new branch library on Murray Street with a floor area of approximately 1,350 square feet.

In Nuriootpa the present shop should not be regarded as a final solution, although it may be necessary to continue its use for some time if

other developments are delayed. There appears to be some support for the view that the institute building should be used for the library in order to save outlays on two buildings. Unfortunately, I have been unable to inspect this building thoroughly from a structural point of view.

I would, however, recommend that the Committee invite the State Librarian and an architect to undertake a thorough inspection of this building to see whether a structural reorganisation of the front ground floor area can be made and at what cost. This examination should include a comparative cost with a new building on the one or two central sites which have already been suggested. In Nuriootpa, I would recommend that a building of 1,500 to 1,800 square feet be planned for. Discussions with the State Librarian should include the likely capital subsidy available on such a building and the possibility of establishing a building fund into which allocations can be placed every year with a view to commencing construction in say five years' time.

The situation in Angaston is rather similar and, although the institute building is not as central as is desirable, it may be possible to create a single library area at the front ground floor section of the building if satisfactory arrangements can be made for public access to the upper section. An area of 1,350 square feet should be used as a target.

In all cases it is strongly recommended that loan funds be considered to help get this aspect of the service moving and save rent where appropriate.

All premises should aim to provide the following approximate area allocations :

	Angaston	Nuriootpa	Tanunda
Adult Department	700	900	700
Children's Department and Study	450	625	450
Work/Staff Room	150	200	150
Control desk	50	75	50
	1,350 sf	1,800 sf	1,350 sf

Most new public library buildings being erected today have carpet floors and either full or partial air-conditioning.

Future buildings should endeavour to offer the following special features :

* Ample seating for young people from infants to senior students. Stools and low tables are satisfactory for younger children.

* Ample seating for adults comprising table and chair accommodation for writing and note taking and lounge chairs and low tables for readers wishing to browse.

* Well designed picture book shelving units for the children's library.

* Ample pin-board space for displays of posters and subject materials in adult and children's libraries.

* Glass display cabinet, either free standing or built-in to the wall near the entry.

* Convenient but unobtrusive provision for bags.

* Segregation of reference materials and study tables from main traffic areas.

* Ample storage in staff and work areas.

3) Bibliographical Materials

It should now be clear that the selection and presentation of books, periodicals, maps, pamphlets and other materials, collectively called bibliographical materials, is a joint matter between Local and State Government with the State Library fulfilling a dominant role. This is the most appropriate arrangement for this State and should be continued.

Within this arrangement, the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee has three aspects needing attention :

i) Every encouragement should be offered to the Chief Librarian to make regular visits to the State Library for the inspection, selection and exchange of bookstocks and for discussions with State Library staff.

ii) Continuous support is needed for the reorganised approach to the financial planning, over the long term (e.g., five

to ten years), for book expenditure along the lines recommended by the State Library early in 1970.

iii) Suggestions have been made from time to time that increased cooperation could be achieved with other libraries and librarians in the Barossa Valley region. In almost every case these are likely to be libraries serving special institutions or special needs, for example, the schools, the Agriculture Department, or wine interests. There is no doubt that cooperation between different libraries should be encouraged wherever and however possible; but I can see no purpose at this stage in attempting to achieve any formal links with other libraries, especially regarding premises. The main difficulties in such arrangements are those of reaching agreement on an appropriate arrangement and of ensuring satisfactory operation on a permanent basis.

One of the functions of a regional librarian under the regional library proposal outlined in this report is that of maintaining overall communication with the various libraries and related agencies in the region. This officer would have appropriate training in the best methods of obtaining such cooperation.

4) Hours of Opening

The present hours of opening appear to be satisfactory although consideration could be given to opening the Tanunda branch one morning a week, especially on the busiest shopping day.

CONCLUSION

It is thirty-five years since the report of the famous Munn-Pitt survey of Australian libraries (1935) lamented on "the pride and complacency with which local committees exhibit wretched little institutes which have long since become cemeteries of old and forgotten books". It is a pity that this frequently quoted phrase does not summarise more adequately the dynamic social role that institute libraries once had. It is also a pity that the South Australian Government has not found occasion before now to undertake a thorough review of the future needs of South Australian citizens for a modern library service.

The last occasion on which the Government expressed any interest in such a study was in 1936 when it asked Dr. A. Grenfell Price to review the relevance of the Munn-Pitt Report for South Australia, and then promptly ignored most of Dr. Price's recommendations.

Following some pressure from the Institutes Association of South Australia at the end of 1968, the Government of the day asked Mr. E. Mander-Jones to investigate the future role of institute libraries within the present library context. Unfortunately, Mr. Mander-Jones found himself unable to come face to face with the real needs of South Australians in 1970 and the developments in our sister states. His report has been widely criticised and, in my view, should not be adopted.

The passage of the Libraries (Subsidies) Act in 1955 was a surprising and refreshing landmark in this State's rather barren library history; however, the implementation of library services under the Act has been spasmodic and

comparatively undistinguished for a wide variety of reasons. Within this context it is encouraging to have the opportunity of focussing our attention on the Barossa Valley and its public library.

This library was one of the earliest to be established in South Australia and has a record of difficulties met and overcome which no other public library in South Australia can match. It has survived these hazards and maintained a steady expansion from its modest population base in 1959 of 8,000 in the two council areas of Angaston and Tanunda. The actual committee form of management and the support given from time to time by such community organisations as Apex have contributed to the success of the library, in keeping with the reputation the Barossa Valley has for civic achievement. At this point it is appropriate to note the continuity of service given by the Committee Chairman, Mr. T.A. Laing, and the Secretary, Mr. C.A. Reuter, both of whom have served since 1960 in these capacities. Their continuing interest and concern is shared by a number of others and should be a matter of public gratitude by the citizens of the Barossa Valley region.

My original attitude to my commission was to consider ways in which the detailed operation of the three branch system in the Barossa Valley could be improved and extended. It gradually became quite clear, however, that there were very few changes which I could recommend which would have any lasting and significant effect on a public library with a comparatively small population base. What was needed, however, was some guidance on how the Barossa Valley Public Library should fit into the concept of a total public library service for South Australia. The existence of a significant planning gap in the total approach to public library services needed to be bridged before the Barossa Valley could be definitively examined.

The bridging of such a planning gap was not part of my brief, however, I found the crossing irresistable and this Report in part outlines my view on the next stage of South Australian public library development. For this reason, there may be some who feel that I have not concentrated sufficiently on a detailed analysis of the Barossa Valley Public Library, its objectives, functions and management.

In return, I would repeat my previous paragraph - viz., that there is a limit to the value of detailed criticism and change in a small institution with a proven record of survival. I would, however, go further and urge the citizens of the Barossa Valley to examine, consider and, if possible, accept the arguments I have presented and work for their adoption at the State level. In this way, the Barossa Library Study will become a landmark in local achievement in the field of public library service in Australia.

I hope it is now clear from this report that the Barossa Valley Public Library has much to lose by a continuation of past ad hoc State decisions and much to gain by the substitution of a thoughtful, planned state-wide system.

I hope that this document will be read, criticised, analysed and used as a starting point for a fresh look at total library services to the public of the State by both Local and State Governments.

CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS

1) That the Libraries Board of South Australia be asked to prepare more detailed economic and financial analysis of the costs of public library service under South Australian conditions for the guidance of local government (see page 32).

2) That the planning of bookstocks for the South Australian public library system be revised to provide for an immediate objective of reaching one book per head of population served (page 39).

3) That the Libraries Board of South Australia be asked to prepare a State Plan for Library Services as described in this report (page 50+).

4) That the constitution of the Libraries Board of South Australia be re-examined with a view to introducing participation by local government and other agencies in the planning and decision making process of South Australian public library services (page 62).

5) That the need for differential financing between State and Local Government of the capital costs and recurrent costs of public library service in different areas in South Australia be investigated (page 64+).

6) That the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee consider the adoption of the principle of regional organisation as outlined in this report as a future goal for the Barossa Valley Region (page 66).

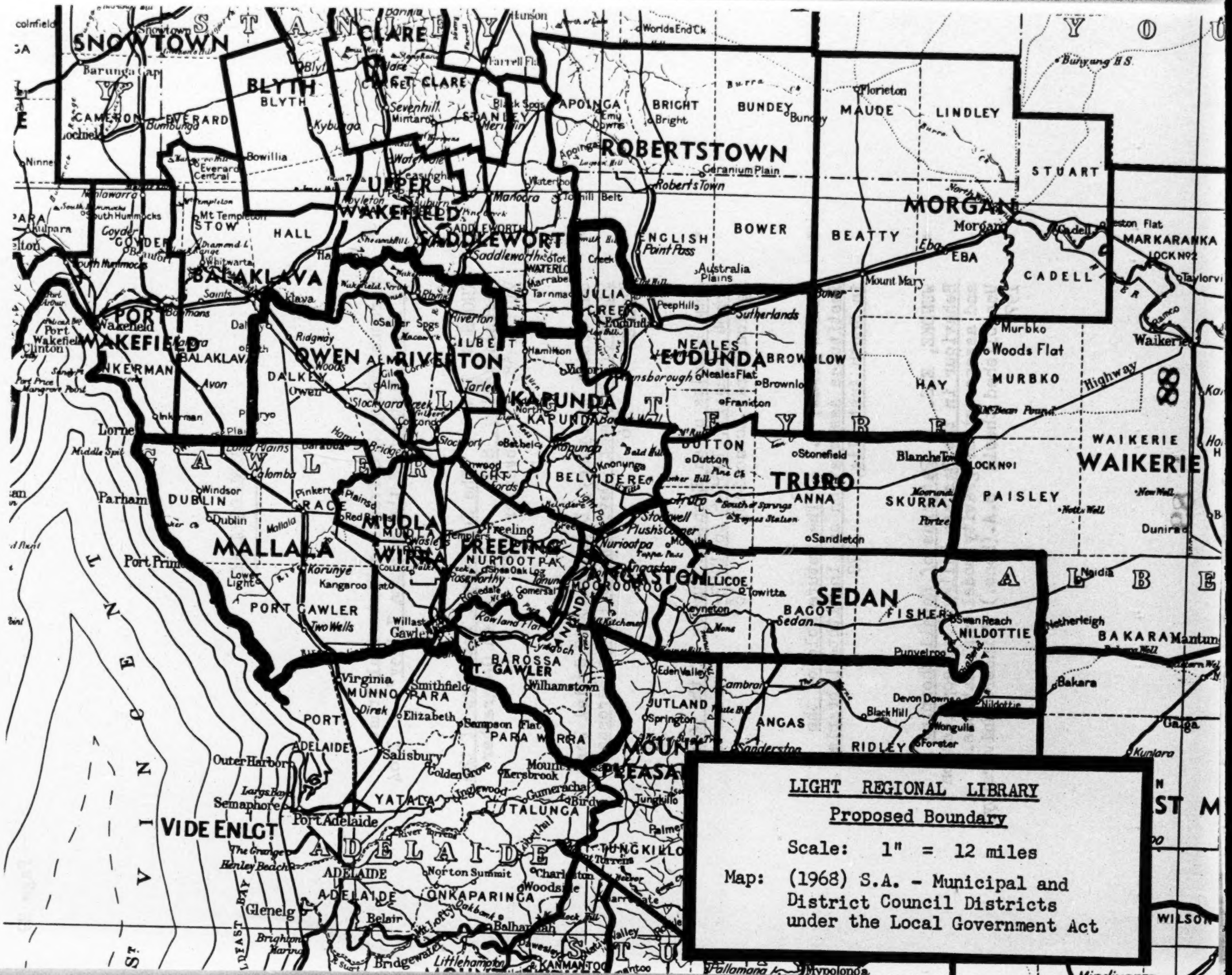
7) That the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee adopt a statement of policy covering the following matters :

   a) the aims and objectives of the Barossa Valley Public Library

   b) the definition of the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Librarian and other staff

   c) support for the concept of the freedom to read.

8) That the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee give consideration to the principles and procedures for short term development outlined in this Report (page 69+).


SNOWTOWN
BLYTH
CLARE
APOINGA
BRIGHT
BUNDEY
ROBERTSTOWN
MAUDE
LINDLEY
STUART
MORGAN
BEATTY
BOWER
ENGLISH
WAKEFIELD
SADDLEWORTH
HALL
BALAKLAVA
PORT WAKEFIELD
OWEN
RIVERTON
EUDUNDA
NEALES
BROWNLOW
HAY
MURBKO
CADELL
EBA
MARKARANKA
KAPUNDA
TRURO
ANNA
SKURRAY
PAISLEY
WAIKERIE
DUTTON
BELVIDERE
MUDLA WIRRA
MALLALA
FREELING
NURIOOTPA
MOOROOROO
LIGHT
SEDAN
BAGOT
FISHER
NILDOTTIE
BAKARA
RIDLEY
ANGAS
BAROSSA
PORT GAWLER
VIRGINIA
SALISBURY
PARA WIRRA
PLEASANT
YATALA
TALUNGA
ADELAIDE
ONKAPARINGA
LIGHT REGIONAL LIBRARY
Proposed Boundary
Scale: 1" = 12 miles
Map: (1968) S.A. - Municipal and District Council Districts under the Local Government Act

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A P P E N D I X

PROPOSED REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

As indicated in the text in Chapter 4, it is recommended that a system of regional libraries be instituted for South Australia in order to allow an effective standard of service within the existing framework of local government boundaries. The following schedule of twenty regional libraries is suggested subject to more detailed investigation of local movement patterns, natural central places, economic homogeneity and other factors :

NUMBER OF LIBRARY AND SUGGESTED NAME	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS INCLUDED	AREA (Square Miles)	[1] POPULATION	PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1966
1. LIGHT REGIONAL LIBRARY (Based on Gawler)	Angaston	82.75	5,850	+ 6.1%
	Barossa	146.43	2,250	+ 1.8%
	Eudunda	289.58	1,500	- 2.4%
	Freeling	130.78	1,950	- 0.4%
	Gawler	3.40	5,700	0.0%
	Kapunda	230.05	2,300	- 2.9%
	Mallala	357.81	2,450	+ 1.6%
	Mudla Wirra	124.89	1,600	+ 2.6%
	Owen	189.00	1,300	- 4.1%

[1] Census Bureau estimate at December 31, 1969

LIGHT REGIONAL LIBRARY (cont..)	Riverton	166.11	1,400	- 3.5%
	Sedan	400.50	900	+ 2.0%
	Tanunda	17.75	2,650	+ 1.6%
	Truro	306.00	600	+ 2.0%
	Total	2,444.95	30,450	+ 1.0%

This region is one of the more difficult in the state because of the absence of a dominant urban centre of a size larger than Gawler. The almost complete concentration on primary production throughout this area coupled with the flat, easily accessible terrain and the proximity to Adelaide, are likely to have been contributing factors limiting the opportunities for more dominant urban centres arising. The communication pattern - chiefly based on road transport - makes Gawler a logical centre-point to use for travellers from all parts of the region except Mallala District Council area. The centre of the Light Regional Library should be in Gawler.

2. LOWER NORTH REGIONAL LIBRARY (Clare)	Balaklava	267.19	1,950	0.0%
	Blyth	240.62	850	- 5.0%
	Burra Burra	855.49	2,550	- 1.2%
	Clare	238.32	3,600	+ 2.8%
	Port Wakefield	189.88	1,050	+ 2.4%
	Robertstown	512.89	1,100	- 4.2%
	Saddleworth	205.00	1,300	- 2.6%
	Snowtown	430.50	1,650	- 2.6%
	Upper Wakefield	91.99	900	- 0.6%
	Total	3,031.88	14,950	- 0.8%

Although the population of Clare is not as large as is desirable for the centre of a regional library service, it is sufficiently central and important within the proposed region to be considered for this

purpose. An alternative proposal is to divide the area of the Lower North Regional Library between the Light Regional Library and the Mid-North Regional Library.

3.	Buta	382.53	1,300	- 4.2%
	Central Yorke Peninsula	601.86	4,250	+ 1.5%
YORKE PENINSULA REGIONAL LIBRARY (Kadina)	Clinton	406.06	1,250	- 2.4%
	Kadina (DC)	283.45	2,600	- 3.7%
	Kadina (M)	1.62	1,900	+ 1.9%
	Minlaton	358.00	2,550	+ 1.8%
	Moonta (M)	3.66	1,200	+ 6.9%
	Wallaroo	3.24	2,050	- 2.1%
	Warooka	567.13	1,000	+ 1.2%
	Yorketown	312.94	2,800	+ 2.4%
	Total	2,920.49	20,900	+ 0.8%

This region takes advantage of the natural boundaries of the peninsula and the good communications between towns and settlements. Kadina at the head of the peninsula is suggested as the central town because of its location and its tendency already to act as a central place for the Yorke Peninsula area.

...

4.	Crystal Brook	123.50	1,750	+ 0.6%
	Georgetown	246.25	950	- 3.6%
MID-NORTH	Gladstone	118.25	1,350	0.0%
REGIONAL	Hallett	905.78	1,100	- 6.8%
LIBRARY	Jamestown (DC)	456.41	1,350	- 3.5%
(Port Pirie)	Jamestown (M)	1.62	1,200	- 6.4%
	Laura	62.50	750	- 3.8%
	Orroroo	504.50	1,250	+ 1.8%
	Peterborough (DC)	1,154.69	600	+ 2.2%
	Peterborough (M)	2.27	3,000	+ 3.8%
	Pirie	387.50	3,500	+11.4%
	Port Broughton	224.69	950	- 0.6%
	Port Germein	760.00	3,150	- 1.7%
	Port Pirie	6.68	13,850	- 0.8%
	Redhill	191.00	700	- 5.1%
	Spalding	205.00	700	- 0.7%
		5,350.64	36,150	- 0.6%

The dominance of Port Pirie as an industrial, commercial and government centre in the mid-north makes it a logical centre for one of the largest country regional libraries in the State serving sixteen local government areas eastward as far as the unincorporated mid-north-eastern section of South Australia. Most parts of the region are in good road communication and are additionally linked by the local television and press facilities.

5.	Carrieton	767.50	300	- 3.5%
	Hawker	751.31	550	+ 6.8%
NORTHERN	Kanyaka-Quorn	902.82	1,850	- 17.2%
SPENCER GULF	Port Augusta	9.40	11,250	+ 11.0%
REGIONAL	Wilmington	635.08	800	- 3.7%
LIBRARY				
(Port Augusta)		3,066.11	14,750	+ 5.2%

The sparsely settled municipal areas north and east of Port Augusta represent a problem for the provision of public library services and their link with Port Augustais quite logical. As an alternative arrangement, this regional library might be linked with the Whyalla/Iron Knob Regional Library.

6. WHYALLA-IRON KNOB REGIONAL LIBRARY (Whyalla)	Whyalla (Iron Knob not incorporated)	10.34 ?	29,700 ?	+34.2%
	Total	10.34+	29,700+	+34.2%

This regional library might also be linked with the Upper Spencer Gulf Regional Library.

7. EYRE REGIONAL LIBRARY (Port Lincoln)	Cleve	2,001.64	3,050	+ 7.8%
	Elliston	2,294.84	1,500	+ 4.9%
	Franklin Harbour	1,219.93	1,250	- 3.1%
	Kimba	1,332.03	1,350	+ 2.6%
	Le Hunte	1,984.43	2,050	+ 3.3%
	Lincoln	1,812.43	3,750	+ 5.6%
	Murat Bay	2,096.98	2,700	+10.7%
	Port Lincoln	3.91	9,600	+ 7.7%
	Streaky Bay	2,397.50	2,350	+ 9.3%
	Tumby Bay	1,010.00	2,850	+ 3.0%
	Total	16,153.69	30,850	+ 6.4%

Port Lincoln is the logical centre for this region because of its size and importance for a range of business, professional and government functions.

8.	Barmera	114.36	3,700	+ 4.3%
	Berri	41.96	5,200	+ 3.2%
UPPER MURRAY	Brown's Well	826.91	650	+ 4.5%
REGIONAL	Loxton	1,082.66	6,500	+ 2.8%
LIBRARY	Morgan	830.53	1,200	+ 0.7%
(Renmark)	Paringa	287.97	1,350	+ 6.3%
	Renmark	50.78	6,450	+ 2.8%
	Waikerie	1,159.15	4,050	+ 5.8%
	Total	4,394.32	29,100	+ 3.6%

The Upper Murray areas have always been linked through their common reliance on the river, in both official and development organisation. Although not in the centre of the region, Renmark is an important administrative and population centre.

9.	Coonalpyn Downs	1,664.42	2,150	+ 7.5%
	East Murray	867.50	700	- 4.5%
LOWER MURRAY	Karoonda	784.38	1,350	- 3.3%
REGIONAL	Lameroo	1,077.17	1,950	0.0%
LIBRARY	Mannum	263.06	3,050	0.0%
(Murray Bridge)	Marne	488.39	950	- 1.6%
	Meningie	1,107.74	4,150	+ 0.3%
	Mobilong	680.68	4,100	+ 5.9%
	Murray Bridge	3.48	6,600	+10.8%
	Peake	642.03	1,200	+ 1.5%
	Pinnaroo	1,016.74	1,700	0.0%
	Total	8,595.59	27,900	+ 3.5%

The pattern of settlement in the Murray Mallee has been more recent than areas of the mid-north and the better watered parts of the State. Consequently, the comparatively low yield acreages and the main communication routes were significant in dictating the population distribution for this area. Other natural boundaries have made Murray Bridge a focal point in this communication pattern and it should, therefore, be considered for the centre of this region.

10. SOUTH EAST REGIONAL LIBRARY (Mount Gambier)	Beachport	531.66	1,900	0.0%
	Lacepede	1,238.69	2,250	+ 3.9%
	Lucindale	912.50	1,950	+ 2.3%
	Millicent	208.90	6,700	+13.2%
	Mount Gambier (C)	7.32	17,650	+ 2.3%
	Mount Gambier (DC)	371.80	4,300	+ 4.3%
	Naracoorte (DC)	877.00	2,500	0.0%
	Naracoorte (M)	8.99	4,500	+ 2.7%
	Penola	587.08	4,300	- 2.8%
	Port MacDonnell	358.42	1,950	0.0%
	Robe	426.00	1,050	+11.7%
	Tantanoola	158.63	1,250	- 3.3%
	Tatiara	2,453.40	7,300	+ 6.7%
	Total	8,140.39	57,600	+ 3.6%

The south-east of the State is a relatively homogeneous area with a strong local and regional identity and forms a logical unit to organise and control its own regional public library.

11. ENCOUNTER BAY REGIONAL LIBRARY (Victor Harbour)	Encounter Bay	131.90	2,150	+ 6.5%
	Port Elliot and Goolwa	170.00	2,450	+ 4.9%
	Strathalbyn (DC)	339.84	1,950	+ 2.0%
	Strathalbyn (M)	1.70	1,500	0.0%
	Victor Harbour	1.17	2,300	+ 6.2%
	Yankalilla	299.80	2,400	- 0.8%
	Total	944.41	12,750	+ 3.7%

This region links six local authorities on the southern limits of the Mount Lofty Ranges System and the Murray mouth. Victor Harbour is a natural centre point for this mixed residential and agricultural area.

12. CENTRAL DISTRICTS REGIONAL LIBRARY (Elizabeth)	Elizabeth	7.34	33,600	+ 1.9%
	Munno Para	134.38	19,300	+35.2%
	Salisbury	61.41	48,000	+34.2%
	Total	203.13	100.900	+21.6%

These three areas are bound together by their boundaries of the Gulf St. Vincent, the Gawler River and the Mount Lofty Ranges lower fault block. The commercial and government centre of Elizabeth is proposed using the existing Central Library.

13. NORTH ADELAIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Enfield	19.93	81,500	+ 1.4%
	Prospect	3.11	20,800	- 2.9%
	Walkerville	0.94	4,600	0.0%
	Total	23.98	106,900	+ 1.5%
The boundary of the Torrens valley on the east and the road system with its reasonably good cross communication have been used to justify this region.				
14. TORRENS REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Gumeracha	118.75	2,650	0.0%
	Mount Pleasant	244.57	1,400	- 2.3%
	Tea Tree Gully	48.72	30,300	+41.5%
	Total	412.04	34,350	+35.2%
The size and importance of the expanding City of Tea Tree Gully has been used as a resources base to serve two non-metropolitan councils which still have strong links by function and communication with the metropolitan area.				

[a] To be the subject of more detailed analysis.

...

15. STURT REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Colonel Light Gardens Mitcham Stirling Unley	0.58 27.02 41.58 5.49	3,300 53,200 8,200 39,200	- 3.1% + 7.5% + 8.6% - 1.3%
	Total	74.67	103,900	+ 3.7%

The considerable common boundary of the District Council of Stirling and the City of Mitcham, despite the two large parks, and especially the important road link between the Mount Lofty area and the Blackwood area, are used to provide the hills towns with a strong resources centre in the city. Cross communication patterns provide a logical link between these four areas.

16. EAST ADELAIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Burnside Campbelltown East Torrens Kensington and Norwood Onkaparinga Payneham St. Peters	9.36 9.00 46.88 1.51 81.56 2.74 1.44	39,600 36,300 4,100 11,100 5,950 17,100 10,900	+ 2.1% + 1.3% + 7.3% - 7.1% + 5.3% + 1.5% - 3.9%
	Total	152.49	125,050	+ 3.8%

These areas share a homogeneity, not perhaps obvious, by their northern boundary along the Torrens River system, their foothills orientation towards central Adelaide and the road system. The strength of the metropolitan areas is used to ensure strength to the contiguous hills councils.

[a] To be the subject of more detailed analysis.

...

17. SOUTHERN VALES REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Meadows	223.45	6,950	+22.6%
	Noarlunga	64.14	22,900	+61.2%
	Willunga	102.99	2,500	- 0.7%
	Total	390.58	32,350	+44.5%
The dominance of coastal development, as yet only partly commenced, is likely to increase the importance of this region in which the hills areas are linked to the coast for strength of professional services.				
18. HOLDFAST REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Brighton	3.30	22,900	+ 1.1%
	Glenelg	1.84	15,100	+ 2.3%
	Marion	20.97	68,500	+ 2.3%
	Total	26.11	106,500	+ 1.9%
The industrialised and commercialised South Road which marks part of the eastern boundary of the City of Marion contains a well populated residential and industrial belt oriented both to the coast and to north-south movement.				
19. WEST ADELAIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Henley and Grange	2.64	15,300	+ 8.8%
	Thebarton	1.62	11,700	- 4.9%
	West Torrens	12.05	48,800	+ 5.8%
	Total	16.31	75,800	+ 4.3%

[a] To be the subject of more detailed analysis

The road system between the business centre of Adelaide and the airport and western beaches helps to bind together these three contiguous areas bordered additionally by the River Torrens and the Glenelg tram route.

20. NORTH-WEST ADELAIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Hindmarsh Port Adelaide Woodville	1.34 13.57 16.60	10,600 39,400 73,100	- 6.8% - 1.1% - 1.1%
	Total	32.01	123,100	- 1.6%

These three areas are linked by the road communication system between Central Adelaide and Port Adelaide and the industrial activity of this corridor.